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### VIII.—New Nasua, Lutra, and Proechimys from South America.

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minial segments red, clouded with blackish, the first segment broadly dark basally, and dark apically except at sides, leaving on each side a transverse bright ferruginous subapical stripe, second segment with the posterior middle (broadest at centre) dark, third with a dark green band just before the dark fuscous marginal depressed portion; fourth and following segments dark green, with piceous apical margins, the fourth suffusedly reddish at lateral base; flagellum dull red beneath; tegulæ piceous. Wings somewhat dilute reddish fuliginous, nervures and the rather small stigma dark fuscous. Head broad; clypeus shining, with distinct but sparse punctures, the middle almost impunctate; mesothorax shining, irregularly punctured, very densely at sides, very sparsely on disc; scutellum with strong irregular punctures, and very minute ones between; area of metathorax shining, with an obtuse transverse ridge; the thin hair of thorax is mostly white, but greyish brown on vertex, and also brown, but very scanty, on mesothorax and scutellum; lower side of first s.m. strongly arched; second s.m. much broader (longer) than high, receiving the recurrent nervures not far from base and apex. Hind legs without any distinct pollen-collecting hairs; hind spur strongly pectinate. Abdomen broad, shining, very sparsely punctured; fifth segment with conspicuous black hair.

*Hab.* Mt. Wellington, S. Tasmania, Jan. 15–Feb. 6, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*). Brit. Museum.

Easily known from the species which it more or less resembles in the colours of the abdomen by the very dark wings.

# VIII.—*New Nasua, Lutra, and Proechimys from South America.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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## *Nasua judex*, sp. n.

*N. dorsalis* group. Sides tipped with fulvous, back obscurely dark-lined.

Size and skull-characters about as in *N. dorsalis* and *candace*, to the latter of which the new form is most nearly allied. General colour dark greyish, the tips of the longer hairs bright fulvous. Middle line of back darker, the hairs tipped with black, the darker area less marked

and broader—covering the whole breadth of the neck— anteriorly, narrowing and becoming a defined blackish line posteriorly. Under surface as in *N. candace*, the throat and chest dull buffy whitish, the belly mixed brown and buffy. Head grey, the hairs grizzled black and white, the grizzling becoming coarser posteriorly and passing into the grey-ringed, broadly black-tipped hairs of the nape. Eyes with marked black patches. Ears black, their upper edge whitish. Forearms and metacarpus pale buffy, as in *N. candace*, digits brown. Hind feet brown mixed with pale buffy. Tail with about eight black and whitish rings.

Skull, allowing for differences due to age, apparently quite like that of the type of *N. candace*.

Hind foot of type 81 mm.

Skull: greatest length 124; zygomatic breadth 53; interorbital breadth 25; breadth of brain-case 45; palatal length 74; palatal foramina 5; combined length of  $p^1$  and two molars 19.3; breadth of  $p^4$  5.8.

*Hab.* Bogota.

*Type.* Subadult male. B.M. no. 44.1.18.13. Purchased of Parzudaki.

This *Nasua* is clearly most nearly allied to the Medellin *N. candace*, agreeing with that species and differing from *N. dorsalis* by its buffy forearms. It differs, however, by its grey head and blacker mesial dorsal area.

‡*Nasua quichua jivaro*, subsp. n.

Like true *quichua*, but larger.

Coloration essentially as in *quichua*, the grey patches on the anterior flanks behind the shoulders similarly developed, and rendered more prominent by the rufous colour of the back extending on to the nape between them. Colours of head rather darker and richer, the crown strong fulvous instead of buffy, divided mesially by black; muzzle darker; light patches above and below eyes smaller and less conspicuous. Back and tail rich ferruginous, the latter obscurely ringed with black. Belly darker, the longer hairs mostly tipped with fulvous or buffy instead of whitish.

Skull decidedly larger throughout than in *quichua*, the muzzle heavier, the forehead higher and more convex, the brain-case larger, rounder, more inflated.

Top of skull more heavily crested in the oldest example than in the type of *quichua*, though the latter has more worn teeth. Postorbital processes, on the other hand, less developed.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 565 mm.; tail 405; hind foot 83; ear 32.

Skull : greatest length 121; condylo-basal length 110; zygomatic breadth 64.7; interorbital breadth 25; breadth of brain-case 42.7; palatal length 71; combined length of  $p^1$  and the two molars 19; breadth of  $p^1$  5.6.

*Hab.* Oriente of Ecuador. Type from Gualaquiza. Alt. 2500'.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 14. 4. 25. 39. Original number 294. Collected 23rd November, 1913, by Gilbert Hammond. Presented by Oldfield Thomas. Four skins with skulls, and two separate skulls.

Closely similar as this animal is externally to *N. quichua*, the uniform difference in the size of the skull indicates that it should have a special name. Three adult skulls measure in condylo-basal length, ♂ 115, 110, ♀ 110, as compared with 106.5 in a very old male of *quichua*. The combined length of the three last teeth in the latter is only 17.5, and the breadth of the carnassial 5.1. The type-locality of *N. quichua* is Jima, on the other side of the Eastern Cordillera, at an altitude of about 8000'.

A very pale Nasua, obtained by Mr. M. G. Palmer in 1910 at Baños on the Rio Pastasa, is evidently a semi-albino of this form. Its skull measures 114 mm. in condylo-basal length.

### *Lutra parilina*, sp. n.

*L. platensis* group. Nose-pad naked, sharply defined, projected backwards above.

Most nearly allied to *L. emerita*, with which it agrees in having the nose-pad entirely naked, sharply defined above and below, and with the middle part of the upper edge projected backwards. But the projection is much broader and more strongly marked, not a mere small point, but a broad angular prominence, almost recalling the still more strongly triangular point of *L. canadensis*. Colours and other external characters as in *L. emerita*, a small yellowish patch on the chest of the type.

Skull with very narrow interorbital region, much narrower than in an *L. emerita* of similar age.

Upper carnassial slightly larger than in *L. emerita*, and its inner lobe broader, extending backwards nearly to touch the front edge of the molar.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 570 mm.; tail 423; hind foot 102; ear 17.

Skull: condylo-basal length 102; zygomatic breadth 64; nasals, length on middle line 12·5, least breadth 5·5; interorbital breadth 19·7; tip to tip of postorbital processes 23·5; mastoid breadth 63; combined breadth of incisors 11·3;  $p^4$ , length on outer edge 13, front angle to back of inner lobe 11.

*Hab.* Western Ecuador. Type from St. Juan, 15 miles W. of Huigra. Alt. 870'.

*Type.* Subadult female. B.M. no. 14. 4. 24. 15. Original number 210. Collected 12th August, 1913, by Gilbert Hammond. Presented by Oldfield Thomas.

This otter is most nearly allied to the Merida *L. emerita*, but differs by its more angularly projected nose-pad, its narrower interorbital region, and its slightly larger carnassial.

*Proechimys centralis colombianus*, subsp. n.

Essential characters of *P. centralis*; hamular process broadly spatulate as in that species, not narrow as in *P. xanthæolus*.

General colour above dark fulvous chestnut, rather richer and more rufous than in *P. c. chiriquinus*; quite different from the pale and more sandy colour of *P. c. panamensis*. Head and back heavily lined with black. Under surface pure sharply defined white. Hands and feet uniformly pale brown. Tail heavily haired, black above, rather paler below, but not strongly contrasted.

Skull most like that of *P. c. panamensis*, agreeing with it in the tendency to the occasional obsolescence of the middle part of the parietal ridges, and thus resembling *P. xanthæolus*. In *P. c. chiriquinus*, on the other hand, the ridges are heavily developed throughout. Supraorbital ledges broad, but not so thickened as in *P. c. panamensis*. Hamular processes of pterygoids broadly spatulate.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 260 mm.; tail 160; hind foot 51; ear 23.

Skull: greatest length 59·7; condylo-incisive length 48·5; zygomatic breadth 26·5; nasals 22, tip of nasals to back of premaxillary processes 20·5, interorbital breadth 13·5, greatest breadth on ridges 23; interparietal  $8\cdot2 \times 11\cdot8$ ; palatilar length 21·7; breadth of hamular processes 2·2; cheek-tooth series 10.

*Hab.* Condoto, Choco, W. Colombia. Alt. 300'.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 14. 5. 28. 23. Original number 335. Collected 17th January, 1914, and presented by Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell.

This *Proechimys* would seem to be referable to *P. centralis*, and, by the lightness and partial obsolescence of the parietal ridges, to be most nearly allied to *P. c. panamensis*, from which, however, it differs by its conspicuously richer and stronger colour and its darker tail. In the interruption of its parietal ridges it approaches the Bogota species *P. xanthæolus*, but is readily distinguishable by its broader hamular processes.

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IX.—*Some undescribed Cicadidæ.* By W. L. DISTANT.

*Platypleura gowdeyi*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum virescent; front with a convex transverse fascia, vertex with a small spot near each anterior angle, a transverse fascia between the eyes, which is centrally broadened and encloses the ocelli, and some small spots on each side before the eyes, black; pronotum with a central longitudinal fascia—enclosing an ochraceous spot—and the fissures black; mesonotum with four obconical spots, the two central ones smallest, and a central lanceolate spot black with interior ochraceous markings, two rounded black spots before each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation; abdomen above black, greyishly pilose, the apical segment greyishly tomentose; body beneath and legs thickly greyishly pilose, the ground-colour more or less ochraceous, and the tibiæ somewhat castaneous; tegmina opaque, finely pilose, greyish with darker markings and mottlings, a distinct black fascia crossing radial area and fourth ulnar area, and the transverse veins at the bases of apical areas and apical and subapical marginal series of spots black; wings ochraceous, the apical margins, not entering abdominal area and continued from apex for about half across disk, black, the extreme posterior margin near abdominal area greyish; face broadly centrally longitudinally sulcate, the transverse ridges prominent; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ; opercula in ♂ short, broad, centrally slightly overlapping, not passing base of abdomen, their posterior margins rounded.